

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance;—
\$2.00 if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;
25¢ for each cent.

VOL. LXIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

NO. 46

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE.

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.
HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Houser, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY,

TOOTH POWDERS,

DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and

PAINTS ground in Oil,

OLDS, expressed and distilled,

STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

ADVERTISING OFFICE.

May 13, 1863.

Give Us a Call!

GOULD & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which they are selling as cheap as the fairs will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SILKS, natural and dyed, Hosiery and Suits, French and American, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuba, DEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea, MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Syrup of different kinds, TOBACCO, in cut and loose, and of the best quality, Spanish, Java, Cavendish, Rangoon and other brands, CIGARS, of all kinds, Cured Tobacco, 15 different kinds, PIPES, a large fine assortment; SEWING MACHINES, of all kinds, COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low. Also a No. 1 article of Coal Oil LAMPS, plain and elegant, cut, and of all sizes. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee. Cider, wine, Raisins, Water Cans, &c. We also keep notions, Confections, Fruits, Fish by the small or by the barrel, Sides, Sausages, Cakes, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Crockery ware, &c. GIVE US A CALL!

Gettysburg, May 12, 1863.

BUREKA! BUREKA!

IS acknowledged by all who see it to be the most complete and without exception, the most perfect Labor Saving Washing Machine ever before invented. Its simplicity of construction, its rapidity and completeness of work, and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in five minutes time, and manage it as well as a grown person. It is the machine and is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Rights of Yale and Co. (excepting one town-ship) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted Price \$8.00. In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wringer, which performs this labor in part of washing with the greatest ease, and much better than it can be done by hand. They may be attached to a common Wash Tub, and are sold with the machine or separately as desired. Samples of each may be seen at our Gallery, in East York Street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON BROTHERS.

June 9.

1863. Spring Styles. 1863

R. F. McILHENY, at his old stand, S. W. corner Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good fashionable and fashionable hat or cap, are requested to go to his call. BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising Men's fine calf Boots, Men's Halmors, Men's Wellingtons, Congress Boots, Brogue, Ladies' Morocco Halmors, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, all of the latest styles, and all of which will be sold as cheap as the market. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock.

April 14.

R. F. McILHENY.

Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO. PROPRIETORS.

OFFICES: No. 47 North Ditch Street, Philadelphia, and 6 and 7 John Street, New York.

Our success in Dyeing and Cleansing Garments of all kinds, of Silk, Cotton, Wool, &c., &c., and Shaws of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

Goods received and returned by Express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

Aug. 18—2m.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of

DR. ROBERT HORNER.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP, can be accommodated by calling at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

BURNETT'S Cocoa, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations for sale at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MRS. WINSLOW'S soothing Syrup for Children, at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

A Joint Resolution Proposing Certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

Section 1. There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title.

Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE CONVENTION,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, S. S.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused these to be attested, at Harrisburg, this 1st day of July, 1863.

ELI SLINGER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 11

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, 1 mile south of Fairfield, about the 10th of July, last, a

RED MOOLEY HEIFER,

supposed to be about 3 years old.

The owner is desired to come forward, and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

FREDERICK SHULLEY.

Sept 8—21

Notice.

LETTERS testimentary on the estate of JURY LAMAR, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB T. ANGELL,
Executor.

Aug. 18—21

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JURY LAMAR, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID V. LITTLE,
Administrator.

Aug. 18—21

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

MATHER & CO., Proprietors,

335 Broadway, New York.

SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS.

We furnish Publishers with News, Book and Card Inks of the very best quality, warranted in all cases.

When ordering News Ink, please state at what Press you use, and if for Steam Power and All Orders promptly filled.

Please give our Ink a trial.

Aug. 28.

GRAIN & PRODUCE.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Bursi, Esq.

IN NEW OXFORD,

We are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of Produce, both in the lowest prices. Lumber, Coal and Groceries of every description. A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.

New Oxford, Aug. 11—4f.

Come, One and All!

THE subscriber having reopened his Saloon in the North-east corner of the Diamond, invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his excellent A. L. PORTER, BROWN STOUT, WINE, CHAMPAGNE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. He hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

H. W. CHILDS.

Gettysburg, Aug. 25—4f

Register and Recorder.

To the Independent Voters of Adams Co.

I HEREBY announce myself as an Independent candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, and pledge myself, if elected, faithfully and impartially to discharge all the duties of the office, being an unconditional Union man, I respectfully request the support of my fellow citizens of all parties.

DANIEL FLANK.

Hamiltonian tp., July 28.

Children's Clothing.

A BEAUTIFUL article, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD. Ladies will please call and see them.

April 28.

ALL kinds of Straw Goods, embracing Men's and Boys' HATS, Misses and Children's HATS and FLATS, HOODES, &c., &c., at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

ENGLISH, French and American Mustard for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Go to Picking for your Spring and Summer Clothing.

Choice Poetry.

DISSOLVE THE UNION.

BY GEORGE W. CUTLER.

When Henry Clay was asked when he would be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, he answered, "Never, never, never!"

You ask me when I'd read the scroll
When I would see our flag made
Its mingled stars and stripes no more—
When with a worse than felon's hand,
Or felon counsels, I would sever
The Union of this glorious land—
I answer: "Never, never, never!"

When you can find in lawless night,
Where carnage finds its crimson way—
When burning cities gild the night,
Where cannon smoke obscures the day;
In towns deserted, fields of ground
Abandoned by the faithful plough,
Security, hope, peace profound,
The blessings Heaven vouchsafed you now.

Then, think ye, I would brook to see
The emblem we have loved so long
Born, peopled, o'er the distant sea,
Torn, trampled, by a heathen throng;
Divided, mangled, parcelled out,
Tangled surrender up forever
To gratify a lawless lord—
Of traitors: "Never, never, never!"

On yonder lone and lovely steep,
The sculptor's art, the builder's power,
A hand mark o'er the soldier's sleep
Have reared a lofty funeral tower:
There it will stand until the river
That rolls beneath shall cease to flow,
Ay, till that hill itself shall give
With Nature's last convulsive throes.

Upon that column's marble base,
His shaft that scars into the sky,
There still is room enough to trace
The list of millions yet to die.
And I would cover all its height
And breadth, before the hour of shame,
Till earth should fall whereon to waste
Even the names of a name.

Nay, I would haste to swell the ranks,
I would march to lead the way,
While "cut-throat" leads the first ranks,
And none the sacred files away.
I'll bleed in the down-darting strife,
Beneath the motto of my star,
And draw my latest breath of life,
Before that Union flag expires.

Dissolve the Union! Nay, remove
The last asylum that is known
Where traitors may shelter from a throne!
Give up our boys of light renown,
The legacy our fathers' wild,
Tear our victorious eagles down,
Before their mis-aim is fulfilled!

Dissolve the Union! While the earth
Has yet a tyrant to be slain?
Has yet the lightning's birth,
Or stop the heavings of the main?
Dissolve the Union! God of Heaven!
We know too well how much is lost—
A million homes shall be given
Before the golden link is lost!

Miscellaneous.

Silence.

In the dark chaos of uncreated worlds,
Silence reigned supreme. The music of the
spheres had not then rolled a triumphant
anthem through the skies;—no sound of
rushing winds, no roar of tumbling
waters—no thunders of Heaven's artillery
disturbed the awful solitude of infinite,
of boundless space.

Even on the surface of our transient planet,
all the varied processes of vegetation are
perfect in silence; the growth of the ani-
mal species is governed by the same law.
The earth we inhabit vibrates its rapid flight
around the circle of worlds composing our
solar system at a speed of 68,000 miles in
a minute, and yet its motion gives forth no
sound. Silence, then, is an attribute of the
Deity.

In the tomb there is silence, deep, awful,
eternal silence—the turmoil and strife of
existence are o'er, and the wearied spirit
finds repose—this is the silent abode to
which we are all hastening—such is silence,
awful but soothing, sublimely death-like,
but grandly inspiring.

Silence wraps the world in fearful sus-
pense, when the ark floated over the world
submerged with a boundless expanse of wa-
ter. Then throughout the universe there
was the ominous silence of death, grand and
mysterious as it has ever been since that
dead time.

Scarcely had the molten fires of Vesu-
vius overwhelmed populous cities and fruit-
ful valleys in one common whirlpool of
ruin, in one vast blazing shroud of flame,
when the thunders of that sweeping deluge
of fire were hushed, and silence, calm and
unmistaken, reigned in sublime and undis-
turbed away over that dreadful scene of deso-
lation.

Beautiful Legend.

There is a beautiful legend illustrating
the blessedness of performing our duty at
whatever cost to our own inclination. A
beautiful vision of our Saviour had appeared
to a monk, and in silent bliss he was gazing
upon it. The hour arrived in which it was
his duty to feed the poor of the convent.
He lingered not in his cell to enjoy the
vision, but left it to perform his humble
duty. When he returned he found the
blessed vision still waiting for him, and ut-
tering these words, "Hast thou staid, I
must have died."

"I never found pride in noble nature,
nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of
all the trees, I observe that God has chosen
the vine—a low plant that creeps
upon the wall; of all beasts, the soft pa-
tient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and gen-
tle dove. When God appeared to Moses
it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spread-
ing palm, but a bush—as if He would, by
these selections, check the conceited arro-
gance of man. Nothing produces love
like humility, nothing hate like pride.

Nature's Changes.

Every seven years, we are told, the hu-
man body is renewed, every particle of
which it was composed at the beginning of
that period will have disappeared before
the end of it, and fresh matter will have
been drawn from the earth, air and water
to supply the void. So with the sea; it is
continually ascending to the clouds in va-
por and descending in rain. The earth
itself is subject to the same condition; it is
constantly decaying and must constantly
be repaired. Like the pelican of the clas-
sical legend, it has to feed its offspring with
its own body—vegetation of all kinds is per-
petually preying on its vitals and robbing it
of its most material essences. But when re-
generation takes its natural course it returns
to the soil, in its decay, as much as it with-
drew when it sprang into existence, and
thus a new crop is able to find sustenance
in the ashes of the old one.

The Scientific American says:—

We can tolerate no honest difference of
opinion upon all subjects—scientific, re-
ligious, and political. It becomes a very
different thing, however, when opinions
assume the character of aimed opposition
to a government; it then becomes treason,
which we regard as a crime of the deepest
dye. The ancients visited this crime with
much greater severity than we do, by
making its consequences attach to the
children of the traitor. Of course we do
not approve of such severity, but we never-
theless think all traitors should be severely
dealt with, otherwise society would have
no security.

The Two Ways.

Two clerymen were settled in their
youth in contiguous parishes. The congre-
gation of the one had become very much
broken and scattered, while that of the
other remained large and strong. At a
ministerial gathering Dr. A. said to Dr. B.:—

"Brother, how has it happened that,
while I have labored as diligently as you
have, and preached better sermons, and
more of them, my parish has been scattered
to the winds and yours remains strong and
unbroken?"

Dr. B. facetiously replied:—

"Oh, I'll tell you, first get a rough pole
for a handle, to which you attach a large
cod-line and a great hook, and twice as
much bait as a fish can swallow. With
these accoutrements you dash up to the
brook and throw your hook, with: 'There
hito, you does!' Thus you scare away all
the fish. When I go fishing I get a little
switching pole, a small line, and just such
a hook and bait as a fish can swallow.
Then I creep up to the brook and gently
tip them in, and I twitch 'em out, till my
basket is full."

Bishop Atterbury happened to say,
upon a certain bill then in discussion in
the House of Lords, that "he had prophesied
last winter, and he was sorry to find that
he had proved a true prophet." Lord
Coningsby, who spoke after the Bishop,
and always spoke in a passion, desired the
House to mark that one of the Right
Reverends had set himself forth as a pro-
phet, but, for his part, he did not know
what prophet to liken him to, unless to that
furious prophet, Balaam, who was reproved
by his own ass." The Bishop, in reply,
with great wit and calmness, exposed this
rude attack, concluding thus, "Since the no-
ble lord has discovered in our manners such
a similitude, I am well content to be com-
pared to the prophet Balaam; but, my lords,
I am at a loss to make out the other
part of the parallel; I am sure I have been
reproved by nobody but his lordship."

A private in one of the regiments
at Salamanca cried out, during the hottest
part of the action: "Oh, murder, I'm kilt
entirely!"—"Are you wounded?" inquired
an officer near him. "Wounded, is it, your
honor?" replied the gallant Emerald, "by
jabbers, I'm worse than kilt out and out;
I'm waiting for the last quarter of an
hour for a pull at Jim Murphy's pipe, and
there, now, it's shot out of his mouth."

A poor law guardian in the north of
Ireland is said to have addressed his audi-
ence: "Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of
the board, the eye of Europe is upon us—
the apple of discord has been flung into our
midst—and if it be not nipped in the bud,
it will burst into a conflagration which will
disgrace the world!" The joke, we suspect,
is de la Atlantic.

A clergyman recently exchanged
corrupt bags with a Copperhead orator at a
railroad station not many miles from Port-
land, and was horrified when he was pre-
paring for services, to find a Copperhead
oration and a bottle of whiskey in his car-
pet bag instead of his sermon. "Probably
the other mantel was worse than he did."

A Dutchman was relating his mar-
velous escape from drowning when thirteen
of his companions were lost by the upset-
ting of a boat, and he alone was saved.

"And how did you escape their fate?"
asked one of his hearers.

"I did not go in to tepee," was the Dutch-
man's placid answer.

Charles M. Beecher, of the Cata-
wagus Freeman, New York, has been
drafted. In announcing the fact, he says:

Why should we mourn, conscripted friends,
Or quake at Draft's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Abraham sends
To make us shoulder arms!

Six ministers were drafted in Read-
ing, Pennsylvania—three Methodist, one
Lutheran, one Episcopal, and one Roman
Catholic.

The Lawyer and the Irishman.

While a number of lawyers and gentle-
men were dining at Wiscasset, a few days
since, a jolly soul from the Emerald Isle
appeared and called for dinner.

The landlord told him he should dine
when the gentlemen were done.

"Let him crowd in among us," whis-
pered a hum of the law, "and we will have
some fun with him."

The Irishman took his seat at the table.

"You were born in this country, were
you, my friend?"

"No, sir, I was born in Ireland."

"Is your father living?"

"No, sir, he is dead."

"What is your occupation?"

"Trading horses, sir."

"Did your father cheat any person while
he was here?"

"I suppose he did cheat many, sir."

"Where do you suppose he went to?"

"To Heaven, sir."

"And what do s'pose he's doing in Heav-
en?"

"Trading horses, sir."

"Has he cheated any one there?"

"De cheated one, I believe, sir."

"Why did they not prosecute him?"

"Because they searched the whole King-
dom of Heaven and couldn't find a lawyer."

A Sure Thing.

A Vallandigham was disputing on the
street, the other day, with a Union man,
concerning the probability of the election
of the convict candidate. Driven to the
wall, the Vallandigham declared, in a
rich Irish brogue, that "Ingenny would go
for him."

We suggested that "South Carolina
would go for him, too."

The ready response was, "Yes, an' South
Carolinny will go for him."

All of this actually occurred, and was
said in good faith, on the part of the Val-
landigham.—Springfield News.

EXPLOIT OF A REBEL GENERAL.—The
Rebel General Jeff. Thompson while pas-
sing through St. Louis on his way to the
State prison at Alton, accompanied by his
Adjutant, on nearing a restaurant asked
permission of the guard to go in and get
his dinner, which was granted. The guard
and the Adjutant were invited to dine
with him. They all dined. They all dined.
They all dined. They all dined. They all
dined. They all dined. They all dined.

When they had completed their dinner and
were ready to start, a bill of some forty
dollars was presented to General Thomp-
son, who, with the most delightful sang
froid, remarked to the waiter: "My dear
sir, I am Brigadier Gen. M. Jeff. Thomp-
son, of the Confederate army; I am a pris-
oner in the hands of the Federal military;
they have to feed me; please present my
bill to the military, and I have no doubt it
will be paid."

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—In a town near
Danbury, some men engaged in putting
up lightning rods called upon a forlorn
farmer, well known in the county, and pro-
posed to put some rods upon his buildings.
He promptly declined the offer, saying
that "if God Almighty owed

The Gettysburg Battle-Field Association—Its Organization.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Gettysburg, held on the evening of Saturday, the 5th day of September, inst., for the purpose of taking measures with a view to the preservation of the Battle grounds of Gettysburg, on motion, D. McConaughey, Esq., was called to preside, and T. D. Carson, Esq., chosen Secretary.

After the presentation of the object of the meeting by the Chair, on motion of Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, seconded by Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, the following action was taken:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Battles of Gettysburg of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July last, are the Battles of Pennsylvania, in defence of the nation against the Rebellion, and are not only the greatest of the battles fought within the loyal States, but the great battles of the war waged for the preservation of the life of the Republic; and,

WHEREAS, The citizens of Pennsylvania should regard with peculiar emotions of patriotic pride, the Battle grounds which are the eloquent memorials of those grand struggles and triumphs of the arms of the Union, which mark an era from which to date the downfall of the Rebellion; and,

WHEREAS, The preservation of these battle-fields is adopted to perpetuate, in the minds of men, those great principles of human liberty and Republican government, in whose defence they became consecrated grounds;

Resolved, That, in order to secure and perpetuate the battle-grounds of Gettysburg, with their natural and artificial defences, preserved in their actual form and condition at the time of the battles, we adopt immediate measures to effect the organization of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association, and to create a Fund by subscription—the shares to consist of ten dollars each.

Resolved, That a Provisional Committee be appointed, to consist of citizens of Pennsylvania, with power to elect from their number an Executive Committee, and to take immediate active measures for the purpose of procuring subscriptions to the Fund, and to that end to appoint Local Committees in the several cities and large towns throughout the State.

Resolved, That, so soon as an adequate Fund is subscribed, and at a time to be fixed by the Provisional Committee, the several Local Committees shall proceed to call together the subscribers, in their several localities, to elect Trustees who shall meet at Gettysburg on the call of the Provisional Committee, and proceed to the organization of the Association.

Resolved, That said Trustees shall elect from their number a Board of Management, to have the charge and conduct of the affairs of the Association, subject to the control of the Trustees, until an Incorporation and organization under it shall be effected.

Resolved, That the Provisional Committee and the Trustees use prompt and active efforts to procure from the State Legislature an act of Incorporation.

Resolved, That the gentlemen whose names appear in the preliminary correspondence constitute the members of the Provisional Committee from Gettysburg, and that the officers are instructed to add to the committee, citizens from the various portions of the State.

THE AFFAIR BETWEEN THE INDIAN SOLDIERS AND THE HON. D. W. VOORHEES.—An Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of the narrow escape the Hon. D. W. Voorhees met with on the cars recently:

The second battalion, 63d Indiana Volunteers, returned from Terre Haute on Saturday. Most of the men were raised in Mr. D. W. Voorhees's district, and one company in his old town. Learning that he was on the train, the soldiers broke for the car where he was, dashed in the door, and in spite of the presence of his wife, threatened to hang him by the belt rope if he did not get off the train; telling him that no man who called American soldiers Lincoln dogs; who, when the war was over would wear collars so labelled, should ride with them alive. The officers interfered and forced the men, back almost at the point of the sword.

A second and third attempt was made, but failed, through the entreaties and command of the officers. Voorhees solemnly protested that he had been belied, and that they read but one class of papers. They answered that they had seen his speeches, and that was enough to show that he was a traitor. At last he was informed that if he would quietly leave the train at Greencastle, he might do so; but that the 63d never would ride into Indianapolis on the same train with him, or any man who would abuse the soldiers who were fighting for the Union and the government that protected him as well as them. It was a mighty narrow escape for Voorhees, and neither his weeping wife nor his entreaties would have saved him if he had continued the journey.

The Ovation at Knoxville.

GROUNDS, Sept. 13.—The ovation at Knoxville, on the occupation by the Federal troops, was a pleasant affair. The town was decorated with flags, which, hidden for years, had been suddenly brought out. Gen. Burnside addressed a large meeting the day after the occupation. The people congratulated themselves on their deliverance from oppression. The day after Foster's arrival a procession of women, whose husbands were in the Union service, came in from the country. It was nearly a mile long.

A valuable machine shop and foundries were found in Knoxville, two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat, and many thousand hogs.

The prisoners, captured at Cumberland Gap, were the 2d North Carolina, 1st Virginia, 1st Georgia, and several companies of artillery. They surrendered unconditionally. The Georgia regiment was 800 strong, and was captured once before by General Burnside at Roanoke Island.

If negroes are as good as white people, why did the Creator not make them alike?—Ohio Crisis.

We don't think that negroes are as good as white people, but if women are as good as men why didn't the Creator make them alike?—Louisville Journal.



GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 22, 1863.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

WOOD.

We are very much in want of this article. The "women-folks" say they can't cook without it, and, as a consequence, they get a little cross when they have not got it—and no wonder. Now, we wish our very clever friends in the country would, as soon as they can possibly do so, send in to us a few cords of this "indispensable," and we shall say "thank you," and add anything, else they desire.

Gettysburg General Hospital.

The number of patients remaining in the Camp, at the last report, was 1,183, and in Gettysburg, 34. The number of patients in the different State Hospitals is given at 10,806.

To-morrow afternoon and evening, there is to be out at Camp a most interesting and grand entertainment. The affair has been got up under the auspices of the Surgeons and their Ladies, assisted by the Ladies of the town generally. It is an entertainment for the wounded and sick, and delicacies and substantial have been liberally contributed to furnish a choice repast for all in and out of tents. Committees have been appointed for different wards, to see that no one is neglected. Extensive tables have been prepared for all who are able to come to them. They are handsomely decorated, and the streets of the Camp have arches across them, with patriotic designs—and the whole affair has been got up with great taste, and reflects much credit on the kind-heartedness and generosity of those who have had the matter in hand. We hope the interesting affair will pass off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Fall Session in Pennsylvania College will begin on Thursday next, the 24th inst., and the Fall Session of the Theological Seminary on the same day.

Yesterday was the autumnal equinox. We suppose our late heavy rain was what is generally termed our "equinoctial storm." We may look forward to the cold blasts of winter ere long. We have now a considerable "cold snap," which is a kind of precursor of what will come hereafter.

Brig. Gen. HAUPP, Superintendent of Railroads in the United States, has been superseded by the Secretary of War, and directed to turn over all things connected with the U. S. service to Col. McCullum. We do not know what this means; but we presume Secretary Stanton does. There must be a "string loose" somewhere. We hope, for our friend HAUPP's sake, it will "all be right in the morning."

Private School.
Mrs. VAN PATTEN, having two sons of her own to instruct, desires to add to the number, and will commence a School for the instruction of Boys in the usual English branches of education, on the 1st of October. Terms \$4 and \$6 per quarter.

Miss S. E. VAN PATTEN offers her services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity as a Teacher of Music on the Piano and Guitar. Terms \$10 for 24 lessons.—She will also form a class for instruction in the Spanish language, if there is sufficient encouragement, for which the charge will be \$6 per quarter.

The equinoctial storm of Friday last did great damage on the Delaware division of the Lehigh Canal, and at Mauch Chunk, and in that region, many bridges were washed away.

There appears to be a general skeddaddling of slaves from their owners in the neighborhood of Pikesville, Baltimore county, lately. It is thought; there will, in a short time, not be an able bodied slave in that section of country.

The Hostile Indians.

Brig. Gen. Sibley, in a despatch to Gen. Halleck, through Gen. Pope, under date of Sept. 4, says that on the 3d, he surprised over 400 lodges of hostile Indians, fought them and dispersed them—killing over 100, destroying all their camp and other property, and taking many prisoners. Gen. Sibley has received a letter from a Catholic clergyman at Pembina, stating that he has been waited upon by seven Sioux chiefs, who wished him to inform Gen. Sibley that the Indians desired to make peace with the whites, and, as a condition, were willing to deliver up every Indian who has been engaged in the massacres. Father Andre says the Indians are in an extremely destitute condition; and many of them must starve the ensuing winter.

The celebrated Gen. Sam Houston died at his residence in Hantersville, Tex., on the 25th of July. He was 70 years of age, and had an eventful life, more so than most others of this age.

Union County Convention.

The Union party of Adams County assembled yesterday, by regularly appointed Delegates from the different Boroughs and Townships of Adams County. Every district was represented, except Berwick township. SAMUEL DUBROWAY, Esq., presided over the Convention. Further particulars will be given next week.

The following Ticket was settled for the support of the Union party of Adams county; and it gives us great pleasure to say that nearly all were unanimously nominated—an evidence that our Union men are determined to have the right men, and determined to elect them.

Assembly—Col. C. H. BUNGER, (unan.) Sheriff—Jacob F. Lower, (unan.) Commissioner—Cornelius Myers. Director—John Hartman, (unan.) Auditor—Adam Musselman. Registrar—C. X. Martin. Clerk of Courts—Francis Krichen. Treasurer—J. H. McClellan. Coronor—Dr. J. Noel.

We need not say a word in praise of the Ticket. All on it are well known, and worthy of support.

Remember, Loyal Men, that in two years, nearly TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, TO ADD IN CRUSHING A WICKED AND GASELESS REBELLION, were furnished from Pennsylvania, by ANDREW G. CURTIN!

Remember, Tax-payers, that in one year the ordinary expenses of the State Government were reduced NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN DOLLARS, (\$95,317 00) by ANDREW G. CURTIN!

Remember, voters of Pennsylvania, that GEORGE W. WOODWARD, the copper-head candidate for Governor, stands upon the same platform with the traitor VALLANDIGHAM, the political scoundrel FERNANDO WOOD, and the deserters and Barn burners of this county!

Remember, relations and friends of soldiers, that it is the unanimous testimony of both officers and privates in the Union army, that no one man has done so much for the comfort and happiness of our brave soldiers in the field and on the march, in the hospital and in the camp, as ANDREW G. CURTIN!

Remember, honest men of Pennsylvania, that in one year the ordinary receipts of the State Government were increased ONE MILLION, THIRTY THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX DOLLARS, (\$1,030,176 00) This increase was effected by forcing payments from the old debtors of the State—from men who had postponed paying their honest dues to the commonwealth for years, and who would have repudiated their indebtedness, had it not been for the sleepless vigilance of ANDREW G. CURTIN!

For once, we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement—that of Howe & Stevens' "Family Dye Colors," in this day's paper. These Dyes have become a household necessity, and so general in their use that many a well dressed lady finds that many an article once rejected as out of date, is, by the aid of these Dyes, made as good as new.

Lieut. Col. Irvine, of the 10th New York cavalry, supposed to have been killed in the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford, has turned up a prisoner in Richmond.

The noble Union men of Lancaster county had a most enthusiastic meeting at Christiansburg, on Thursday last. Not less than 10,000 persons were present. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Vaughn, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Adams, of Ky., Mr. Armstrong, Gov. Curtin, Mr. Mann and others. It was a most glorious display, and its effects will be felt.

The Hon. Richard Brodhead, formerly U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Easton, on Thursday last. He was highly respected, and his death has cast a gloom over the community.

A heavy battle was fought on Saturday by General Rosecrans with the Rebel army of General Bragg, in Northern Georgia, who has been largely reinforced by Longstreet's and Hill's corps from General Lee's army. The fight commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning, the enemy attacking our left flank with great desperation, whilst our troops were on the march. The enemy was repulsed, but on being reinforced regained his position, but was subsequently driven a mile and a half by General Thomas, and severely punished. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy made another dash on General Carter's corps, which was driven back, and our troops much scattered. Gen. Thomas on the left and General Davis on the right then threw their forces vigorously into the gap, and, after a hard fight, recovered the ground lost. The effort of the enemy was to get between our army and Chattanooga, in which he failed, Generals Negley and Palmer having at the close of the day, drove their centre back and re-established our line on Chickamauga creek, as they were when the battle commenced. The battle was expected to be resumed on Sunday morning, and our troops were reported in fine spirits and anxious to again meet the enemy. The loss in killed was very slight in comparison to the number wounded. No general officers were killed or wounded.

The Rebel news from Charleston is important, as it shows that the citizens are leaving that place en masse, taking with them everything of value. One of the English Blakely guns, said to carry a shot of over five hundred pounds in weight, and placed in position at Charleston, has been bursted while in the act of firing.

The President's Proclamation.

The President of the United States has taken a firm and fearless, but wise and constitutional step, in defence of the Union, and all the great interests dependent on its preservation, says the Philadelphia Press. He has suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus until the rebellion is ended. The power which this suspension will give the President would be dangerous in the hands of a corrupt ruler, but the honesty and impeccable patriotism of ABRAHAM LINCOLN guaranty its upright, and impartial exercise. We know that the act was demanded by national necessities, and that all loyal men will approve it.

The objects of the measure are evident: it is especially intended to prevent disloyal opposition to the conscription under legal pretences, and to arm the Government against the formation of treasonable organizations for its destruction. That it is not intended, in any way, to interfere with the rights of loyal citizens, no one can doubt, though we may expect the Democracy to denounce it, as they have already denounced every effective action of the Government for the restoration of peace. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that they can say nothing worse of the Government than they now say; it is already, in their pretended opinion, the worst tyranny the world ever knew, and twenty times more unworthy the trust of the people than the foul conspiracy it is endeavouring to crush.

Therefore, they misrepresent this measure as they now falsely and calumniate the conscription act, the proclamation of emancipation, and the law which confiscates the property of rebels, but they cannot deceive those they have failed to deceive before, nor cause the loyal people and the Government to swerve in the performance of their duty.

The President, in thus suspending, for a time, the operation of the writ, has acted by the authority of Congress, which expressly conferred upon him the right, and is justified by the necessities of the national situation. In the performance of his duty he could not hesitate, and strong in his own conscious integrity, we believe that he justly depended upon the approval of the American people. Henceforward, men who give secretly their aid to treason cannot escape just punishment. The President has acted in behalf of the highest interests of the Republic, and has given additional assurance of his determination to restore peace and order to the whole country.

In Pennsylvania the campaign is progressing splendidly, and from all parts of the State we have the most cheerful tidings. In every quarter our friends are alive to the great struggle through which they are passing, and spare no energy to instruct the people. Now that the election in Maine is over, we are to have the assistance of able and eminent friends of the Union from other parts of the country. GENERAL BUTLER is announced to speak in Chester county on the 22d of September, and we may expect his services in all parts of the State until the end of the canvass.

The canvass presents some suggestive contrasts. The friends of the Union have a candidate who goes before the people, and frankly gives them his views upon every subject. The enemies of the Union have a candidate who shrinks from the sight of his fellow-men, leaves a disloyal and proscriptive record unexplained, and refuses to define his position upon any of the questions that now agitate the nation.

ANDREW G. CURTIN seeks his reelection like a brave and bold man, while GEORGE W. WOODWARD has shown the absence of anything that may be called bravery or boldness.

The election of Mr. Justice WOODWARD would make Pennsylvania, to all intents and purposes, an enemy of the Union. We know what Governor MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, was enabled to do in the beginning, when, as a disloyal Governor of a loyal State, he brought shame upon Kentucky, and made it appear that his people were against a country they have since bled to defend. Shall we permit Pennsylvania to be driven into the same position?

The Sanitary Commission have advised the shipment of ten thousand dollars in silver bars from San Francisco, on the 3d instant, a contribution from the citizens of Story county, Nevada, for the use of the Commission. A similar contribution, of the value of thirty thousand dollars, has been previously received from the same Territory. The commission is shipping large supplies of articles required for the comfort and sanitary benefit of the forces employed in the siege of Charleston, particularly of vegetables, lemons, ice, &c.

To the army of the Potomac will soon be given an opportunity of rivaling the glorious victories of the West. Richmond papers report that General MANNING is missing his infantry near Kelly's Ford, and evidently preparing for an advance. That there will be an energetic fall campaign in Virginia we have not doubted, and see no reason why it should not begin brilliantly, and end triumphantly before winter.

General John A. McClelland thus writes to a meeting in Illinois: "A mission is confided to us to keep alive the fire upon the altar of liberty at whatever personal cost this must be done. If armed rebels stand in the way, remove them, if need be, by arms; if moral rebels stand in the way, crush them by the weight of an indignant public opinion; if party creeds stand in the way, hasten to wipe them out of it."

An arrival at New York brings advice from Charleston Bar up to Tuesday afternoon. Our forces still held undisputed possession of the whole of Morris Island. Battery Gregg had been placed in fine condition, and an occasional shell or solid shot was being sent into Fort Moultrie.

Two Kinds of Democrats.

The following is an extract from a speech of Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana. It clearly shows the difference between true Democrats and Copperheads:

"The assertion has been made that none but the Democratic party could save the country. But what class of Democrats do you mean are to save the country? Thomas Jefferson was a genuine Democrat.—[Applause.] He had a Vice President of the name of Aaron Burr. Mr. Burr was inside of the Democratic organization.—[Laughter.] Were they not both Democrats?—Coming from Jefferson to Jackson, we find that Andrew Jackson had a Vice President by the name of John C. Calhoun. Was not Calhoun inside of the Democratic organization as much as General Jackson himself?—Coming from Jackson we find Stephen A. Douglas; and he was not a representative of the old Jefferson Jackson Democracy? At that time the country had a Vice President in the person of John C. Breckinridge, who was a Democrat too. Then we have Jefferson and Burr, Jackson and Calhoun, and Douglas and Breckinridge, all inside of the Democratic party.—[Laughter.] Do you follow these last? [Cries of "no, no."] When you hear a man saying that the only party that can save the country is the Democratic party be sure and ascertain what he means by the Democracy, whether it is genuine or bogus. There can be no such thing as a true Democrat who does not stand up for the war." [Long Applause.]

European news still hints at mutual recognition of the South and Mexico.—Prince Murat is mentioned as a candidate for the throne of the new Empire, in case the Archduke Maximilian should decline; but this is, of course, mere mention, for according to a French authority the Archduke must have already embarked for Mexico. Extracts from the French journals are designed to give the impression that the Emperor does not design to interfere with the United States, and our Government has no more reason to complain of a Mexican than of a Brazilian Empire, still claiming that a royal government is the choice of Mexico. According to L'Opinion Nationale, Matamoros is now blockaded by the French fleet, to cut off Juarez from means of supply by the coast. This is the same port at which the South received its supplies from English traders, and its rigorous blockade is considered a great benefit to the United States. The tone of the French journals is diplomatic, and not unbecomingly, it is hardly expected that the Anglo-rebel pirates built in British docks will be allowed to leave England.

It is regarded probable that two important expeditions have started from New Orleans before this time. New Orleans correspondence lately stated that United States troops have been sent by Opelousas Railroad, by transports to the mouth of Red river, and via Berwick bay. Many sailing vessels have been chartered, troops are hurriedly put on board, troops at Ship Island have been sent, and others are following rapidly for the Rio Grande. There movements are supposed to have relations to the French attitude in Mexico, as well as to that of the rebels in Texas.

In connection with the movements of the expedition which is said to have left New Orleans for Texas, statements regarding the extent of opposition which it is likely to encounter are of importance. Two deserters who boarded the gunboat Princess Royal, from Galveston, the latter part of August, represent things in a very sad state in that city. About ten days before they left the troops laid down their arms, on account of their bad rations, which consisted of meal and fresh beef, and said that they would not take them up unless better and proper rations were served them. This was remedied by the proper authorities, and they again resumed their duties. There are only about three thousand troops in Galveston, one artillery regiment, two infantry, one cavalry. Colonel Durey commands the forces. The following is a list of the batteries about Galveston, and the number of guns they mount: South Battery, four guns, one gun of the Harriet Lane, her largest one; Fort Magruder, three guns; Fort Point, four guns; Pelican Spit, two guns; Fort Scurry, a battery of wooden guns; Fort Bankhead, three guns, two 24 pounders and one howitzer; Eagle Grove, one gun. The following forts have been abandoned: Virginia Point, Fort Nelson. They are now erecting around the city earthworks for rifle pits. Colored men are engaged at this work, numbering about 5,000. The fortifications are built of heavy timber, railroad iron and earthworks. The Harriet Lane still remains above Redfish Bar, as the Rebels can't get her machinery to work.

An Ohio paper makes the following reference to the state of the campaign in that State. The remark might be applied to Pennsylvania: "And now, if anybody has heard cheers at a Democratic meeting concerning our late successes, we would be glad to publish the full particulars. We do not think such a phenomenon has occurred. If it has, we want names, dates, places, spirit of the occasion, circumstances of the announcement, all about it."

Havana papers mention two large speculators upon Southern credulity, who having obtained considerable cotton of their own and others, under the pledge of returning cargoes required by the Confederate Government, on getting their vessels out of port have run for the blockading fleet and delivered themselves up, receiving the usual share of prize money and the privilege of buying in the cotton.

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Our Foreign Relations.
Mr. SEWARD's diplomatic circular, Mr. SUMNER's address upon our foreign relations, and the late news from Europe, comment upon each other, and would form the text for ample argument and prophetic calculation. That Mr. SEWARD did not over-estimate the importance of convincing the European Governments of the greatness of our recent victories, and our ability to subdue the rebellion; that Mr. SUMNER did not undervalue the danger of intervention, the intelligence from France convinces us. If there is any one who has not long foreseen that France is the Power most likely to interfere with the war, the significant events in Mexico must enlighten his mind. The discussions in the French journals are equally suggestive. The pamphlet entitled "France, Mexico, and the Confederacy," may not have had official origin, but its argument is intended to prove interference the interest of France, and its conclusions are accordant with the policy of the Emperor.

There is but one way to prevent France from giving her active support to the rebellion; that is to demonstrate the full power of the Government to subdue the rebellion, even though France sustained it. The known inferiority and weakness of the South would not be sufficient to prevent intervention, if simply by casting the weight of an army into the strife, Europe might change that weakness into superior strength. If we are to maintain the Union, we must prove by mighty war the utter hopelessness of the rebellion. Suspension of hostilities for the purpose of negotiations which the hypocrisy of the Democracy of the North has had the absurdity to suggest, would be an invitation to all European Powers to advise and interfere in the great question which words can never settle. Armies are our arguments, and they have already proved conclusively that the rebellion cannot resist the triumphant advance of the Republic; before the fall campaign is ended, we believe that Europe will acknowledge that France or England can successfully oppose that advance, and that the Confederacy is beyond their aid.—Press.

Internal Revenue Decisions.
The commissioner of internal revenue has made the following decisions concerning tolls, boot and shoemakers, milliners and dress-makers, "additional to decisions Nos 83 and 87:"
First—Under the 75th section of the Excise Law, as amended by the act of March 3, 1863, it is held that tailors, boot and shoemakers, milliners and dress-makers, whose manufactures for customwork and general sale exceed \$600 annually, are liable to pay a duty of three per cent. ad valorem on all their manufactures which are made for general sale. Thus, if they manufacture for general sale to the amount of \$601 annually, they are required to pay three per centum upon that sum.
Second—Whenever such persons shall manufacture to an amount exceeding \$1,000 annually, to order and for sale generally, they must take out a manufacturer's license.
Third—Tailors, boot and shoemakers, milliners and dress-makers, are exempt from duty to the amount of \$1,000, on clothing or articles of dress: men's, women's or children's wear: no order as such work. Monthly: no tax is to be assessed till the value of the work exceeds \$1,000.
Fourth—On all such articles made to order, as custom work, in excess of \$1,000, they must pay a duty of one per cent., and this duty must be assessed upon the full value of the articles, whether the materials are owned by the manufacturer of the articles or are furnished by the parties giving the order.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED MEN.—The following important opinion of Judge Holt has been issued by the Provost Marshal General:

"Under the thirteenth section of the enrollment act, it is clear that a party drafted and wishing to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation, must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance. The privilege expires with that day. If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go before the board of enrollment and prove that he is not liable to military duty; but if, on hearing his claim to exemption, he is to be held liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is also, under such circumstances, subject to be proceeded against as a deserter."

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SECESSION FROM SEBESIA.—A letter from Brownsville, Arkansas, to a morning paper says:

"Our lieutenant found in this town to day a letter from Kirby Smith to Marmaduke, formerly commanding here, explaining a plan of the States west of the Mississippi seceding yet further from the Confederacy and claiming the protection of France." The letter adds that a number of the rebel leaders are to meet at Austin, Texas, soon, and arrange their plans. Late rebel papers intimate that the rebel Government has determined to leave trans Mississippi States, for the present, to take care of themselves, feeling, no doubt, the utter inability, even nominally, to hold them; and a secession in accordance with the plan disclosed in this correspondence may yet actually be attempted, though of course, with a Federal army in Texas and along the Rio Grande, it will miscarry. But, as an illustration of the tendencies of events in the South, and of the disintegration which would follow the success of the rebellion, this disclosure of the Arkansas and Texas rebels is not without significance.

A Man of Regular Habits.

Mr. William Lawrence, of Falmouth, Mass., who has reached the advanced age of eighty six years, owns a meadow lot in that place which he has mowed regularly for seventy successive years, eating his dinner, farmer-like, in the field. He might pass now, scythe in hand, for "Old Time" himself.—New Bedford Mercury.

MEMORANDS FROM GETTYSBURG.—On Wednesday some of the sad relics of the Gettysburg field were exhibited at the rooms of the Christian Commission, Philadelphia. The Lodge says:

The sight of one box was particularly affecting, as the contents were, bundle by bundle, taken out and spread upon the counter. The bundles were the last tokens of dying soldiers, committed into the faithful trust of delegates of the Christian Commission, to be sent to mourners at home. Bibles, hymn books, pocket books, watches, lockets, memorandum books, with other touching tokens, moulded, compressed, and disfigured, formed the precious contents of this box. Many dollars of our own and Confederate money were enclosed in the parcels. Nearly half of the bundles were from North Carolina soldiers, and the remainder from our own men, who assorted these relics and assigned them to the care of trustworthy Christian men, secretly commissioned to see to their safe delivery.

Proclamation by the President.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President has just issued the following important proclamation:
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require; and

Whereas a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, which rebellion is still existing; and

Whereas by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in the cases where, by the authority of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise

